

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES FIJI MINISTER'S VISIT

OW150858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Fijian Prime Minister Kamisese K.T. Mara will pay an official visit to China from May 19 to 24 as guest of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, announced a Foreign Ministry spokesman at the weekly news briefing here this afternoon. The spokesman said that satisfactory progress has been made in the bilateral ties since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1975.

This will be Prime Minister Mara's second visit to China in seven years, he noted. Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang's goodwill visit to Fiji last April and Mara's forthcoming second visit to China are two major events in Sino-Fijian relations and will make a positive contribution to the further development of the relations between the two countries, he added.

The annual volume of two-way trade between China and Fiji has stayed around 10 million U.S. dollars, several times that at the establishment of Sino-Fijian diplomatic relations. In 1982, China and Fiji signed a three-year agreement on the purchase of 120,000 tons of sugar from Fiji.

PRC UN ENVOY ON STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID

OW151238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] United Nations, May 14 (XINHUA) -- China urged the United Nations today to retain as one of its primary objectives the elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid in southern Africa.

Chinese Ambassador Huang Jiahua made the call at the closing session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council on Combating Racism. The council began discussing the issue on May 9.

Referring to the so-called "new constitution" much publicized by the South African authorities, Huang said it "serves no other purpose than to legalize their maintenance of apartheid and consolidation of racist rule."

The so-called "constitutional reforms have further intensified the system of apartheid in certain respects instead of bringing any benefit to the South African people," he added.

The Chinese ambassador strongly condemned the South African authorities for recently stepping up their sanguinary suppression of the broad masses of people, including the flagrant firing on defenseless demonstrators and arresting large numbers of mass organization leaders who are fighting for basic rights of the black population.

"Since the beginning of last year alone, thousands of people have been imprisoned, countless people wounded and hundreds of people killed. All these abhorrant crimes indicate fully that the South African authorities are still maintaining intransigently the policy of apartheid and continuing their frenzied suppression and persecution of the South African people demanding the abolition of apartheid," he said.

He declared that together with all the justice-upholding countries and people of the world, China would continue to support the South African people in their struggle against apartheid and support the Namibian people in their struggle for independence.

Representatives from many countries also noted that the struggle against racism was one of the most important tasks of the United Nations, adding that the comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Pretoria regime imposed by the international community were imperative in pushing the regime to change its policies.

Representatives also criticized the policies of the United States and other Western powers in dealing with the racist regime of South Africa.

Bernard Odoch-Jato of Uganda said his country has always considered a total isolation of racist South Africa as a most effective tool against apartheid. "To that end we have and continue to operate strict bans on commercial, diplomatic and cultural links with South Africa. It is in that spirit that we renew our call to the Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa," Odoch-Jato stated.

Somali Representative Abdullahi Said Osman noted that overtly racist policies, such as apartheid, and covertly racist ones, such as colonialism, threatened both national stability and regional and international peace and security.

Speaking for the five Nordic countries, Norwegian Representative Tom Vraalsen said that in their view the struggle against racism, racial discrimination and apartheid was of such an order of importance that it required the collective efforts of all members of the international community. The Nordic governments would continue to increase pressure on the apartheid regime in South Africa, he added.

PRC CALLS FOR INDEPENDENCE OF COLONIAL COUNTRIES

OW151107 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Tunis, May 14 (XINHUA) -- China today called for immediate decolonization in territories where self-determination and independence have not yet been realized.

Chinese delegate Xie Bangding made this point at a special meeting here to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the publication of "The Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples," sponsored by the Special Committee on Decolonization of the United Nations.

"First of all," Xie said, "the problem of independence for Namibia must be solved as soon as possible."

Xie, also the Chinese ambassador to Tunis, said that the South African authorities have not only cruelly exploited the Namibian people and plundered rich national resources there, but also have persecuted and massacred the Namibian people who are demanding independence.

Last month, an "interim government," a puppet regime backed by the South African authorities, was founded in Namibia.

Xie said that the Chinese Government and people have considered this a new plot of the South African authorities to block Namibia's independence and have strongly condemned it.

The Chinese Government has also demanded unconditional implementation of U.N. Resolution 435 by the South African authorities, he added.

Xie continued that the Arab and Palestinian people are now still facing the tasks to oppose Israel's policy of aggression and expansion, recover the lost land and restore their national rights.

He noted that the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization for the restoration of their national rights would continue to win world-wide support.

Xie said that "an overall realization of decolonization is inseparable from the opposition to power politics and the safeguarding of world peace."

"To safeguard world peace, colonialism of all descriptions including hegemonism and racism must be opposed," he added.

DPRK DELEGATE ADDRESSES YOUTH CONFERENCE

SK150933 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] On the occasion of the Year of International Youth, a friendship meeting of Asian-Pacific youths grandly opened in Beijing on 10 May. A seminar on the role of youth in peace and development was also held at the grand meeting for friendship, unity, and cooperation. Delegates from 48 countries, including a delegate of the League of Socialist Working Youths of Korea [LSWYK], spoke at the seminar and some delegates addressed it in writing.

In this hour, we will carry the recorded speech delivered by Comrade Na Yong-su, chief delegate of the LSWYK, at the first day of the seminar on the afternoon of 10 May.

[Begin recording] [applause] Respected Mr Chairman and dear friends: First of all, I express sincere thanks to the CYL Central Committee and the Chinese Organizing Committee for International Youth Year for holding this significant gathering filled with sentiments of friendship, for inviting us to this meeting, for warmly welcoming us from the moment of our arrival, and for making us comfortable. [applause]

Also, I am pleased to convey friendly greetings from Korean young people to the delegates of progressive youth organizations from Asian and Pacific countries and other continents. [applause]

For us to get together at this place and discuss the question concerning the role of youth for peace and development of the times and mankind is very significant in view of the world situation at present and the developing reality of the world youth movement.

We are convinced that this international meeting will bring great success.

Young people are vigorous and brave. They possess the dynamic fighting spirit and revolutionary mettle of not yielding to difficulties. Young people with this powerful strength are the great revolutionary force of our times. The most sacred and rewarding task assigned to youth in the present era is to struggle to build a new, free, and prosperous society and a new independent and peaceful world by devoting their strength and resourcefulness. To build a new society and world, they should resolutely struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racism.

Imperialists have deployed weapons for massacre, including nuclear weapons, in many places in the world, and have resorted to undisguised nuclear blackmail against the world's peace-loving countries and peoples, openly clamoring about the policy of strength and nuclear war. The joint struggle of young forces is of particularly great significance in the struggle against the maneuvers of imperialists for aggression and war and for defending peace.

The youth of many countries live under different social systems and circumstances and do not have the same political ideas and hopes. However, this never hinders youth from uniting themselves and cooperating with each other for common purposes.

If young people preciousely cherish the lofty idea of independence, friendship, and peace, they will be able to achieve international unity and cooperation. The youth of many countries in the world should take a joint step toward the struggle to build a new independent and peaceful world through their solid unity, and closely cooperate with each other in the struggle for national independence and the construction of a new world. They should briskly exchange visits between youth organizations of many countries in the world, share good experiences of the youth movement, deepen mutual understanding by developing friendly and cooperative relations, strengthen unity, and constantly develop the world youth movement.

As in the past, Korean youths will also make active efforts in the future to develop friendly and cooperative relations between the youth in Asia and many other countries in the world.

Dear friends, the place where the danger of nuclear war prevails most gravely is the Korean peninsula. Some 40,000 U.S. troops equipped with murderous modern weapons and nearly 1,000,000 puppet Armed Forces members are constantly ready for mobilization and some 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea.

The "Team Spirit" exercise, which has been waged in South Korea annually since 1976, is a preliminary and test nuclear war against the northern half of our Republic. Should a war break out in Korea, it would quickly expand into a global war and become the beginning of the tragedy that would plunge mankind into nuclear calamity.

In January of last year, the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] and the DPRK Government, which have incessantly made all efforts to put an end to the strained situation on the Korean peninsula and reunify the fatherland, proposed tripartite talks between us, the United States, and the South Korean authorities and have actively endeavored to realize this proposal.

Proceeding from lofty aspirations to remove the prevailing danger of war in the country, ease the tense situation, and open a new phase in peaceful reunification by promoting national rapprochement and trust between the North and South, we put forth a peaceful proposal last April to discuss the question of making contact between the Supreme People's Assembly and the South Korean National Assembly and of announcing a joint declaration of nonaggression.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, has taught: With International Youth Year as an occasion, young people should deeply recognize the mission before the country and the nation; more actively participate in a sacred struggle to build a new, wealthy, and prosperous society and create a beautiful future of their fatherland, and unreservedly display their strength and wisdom in this rewarding struggle.

The youth are the pillars of the construction of a new society and the masters of the future. Apart from the role of our youth burning with creative passion neither can social reform be achieved nor the resplendent future of the nation be desired.

Actively taking part in socialist construction is an important revolutionary task assigned to Korean youth. They are powerfully struggling to realize the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea and effect a new upsurge in socialist construction upholding the grand program for socialist economic construction set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress.

In the name of the LSWYK and Korean youths, I express to this meeting the firm resolve of our Korean youths to contribute actively to the development of the overall world youth movement by strengthening unity with the world's progressive youth and by dynamically conducting joint activities for world peace in the International Youth Year.

The future of the world is owned by our youth. May there always be victory and glory before our youth.

Let all of us fight vigorously shoulder to shoulder to build a new peaceful, stable, and prospering world without war, aggression, and nuclear danger.

Long live friendship and unity between the Korean youth and the world's progressive youth! Long live independence, friendship, and peace! [applause] [end recording]

RENMIN RIBAO Hails Conference

HK150111 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Peace, Friendship, and Development -- Congratulating the Convening of the 'Friendly Gathering of Youth From the Asia-Pacific Region'"]

[Text] We warmly congratulate the convening today of the 15-day "friendly gathering of youth from the Asia-Pacific region." This is a large-scale friendly activity of regional youth, which is being held for the first time in China. Representatives and observers from dozens of countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Africa, America, and Europe have come to participate in this grand gathering. We extend a warm welcome to these distinguished guests.

In 1979, the 34th UN General Assembly Session designated 1985 as the International Youth Year of "participation, development, and peace," which is aimed at encouraging the international community and governments the world over to attach importance to the problems of young people, to care for their growth, and to help them solve their problems so as to enable them to participate in economic and social development in a more effective manner. The Chinese Government has made an active response to this call. Last April, China established the Chinese Organizing Committee for International Youth Year, which is comprised of 17 organizations, including the All-China Youth Federation and the All-China Students Federation.

The committee has set three tasks: to take good care of the growth of young people so as to promote social progress; to mobilize young people to take part in social activities, to display their wisdom and talents, and to devote themselves to building material and spiritual civilizations; and to develop friendly contacts between Chinese youth and other young people of the world so that they can make contributions to safeguarding peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world. This year, the committee has carried out a series of activities on the industrial, agricultural, cultural, and educational fronts, thus stimulating the enthusiasm of a vast number of young people for reform and the four modernizations drive. It has also written articles on "the youth of our generation," run a fine arts exhibition on "Chinese youth in progress," and run a photographic exhibition on the "wonderful days of young people." The "friendly gathering of youth from the Asia-Pacific region" is the climax of the youth activities organized by China and has added to the International Youth Year.

Peace and development are major problems of common interest to people the world over, including the youth of various countries. For a long time, people in various parts of the world have experienced the effects of war in one way or another. They cherish a greater desire for peace and hope for a stable international environment for construction, living, and development. However, the actual situation is not satisfactory. Unrest, sudden changes, and crises in many parts of the world threaten world peace and development. Therefore, eliminating and reducing these unstable factors has become the unshirkable duty and responsibility of the people of various countries, particularly of the world youth. Young people account for a large percentage of the world's population and are a vital force. Construction and development rely on young people, as does the defense of world peace. The purpose of sponsoring such activities as the International Youth Year and the friendly gathering of youth from the Asia-Pacific region is to mobilize young people to devote themselves to the great cause of defending world peace and development.

Youth are like the rising sun. They are the hope of the world and can bring new vitality and sustenance to the development of human society. Creating an international environment of peace, friendship, and development requires the efforts of courageous and upright youth. The international community should take full care of the growth of young people and train them to become useful persons who will defend peace, develop the economic and cultural causes, and promote social progress. Young people should have lofty aspirations, courage, and insight, and be able to take over the torch of peace passed on by the older generation. They should bring into better play their enthusiasm and creative spirit, and make contributions to building their countries and safeguarding world peace. The International Youth Year and the friendly gathering of youth from the Asian-Pacific region coincide with the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-fascist war in Europe. We must bear in mind the bloody lesson of World War II and never let a new world war disaster befall mankind.

The friendly gathering of youth from the Asia-Pacific region is rich and varied. In the course of the gathering, a symposium on the "role of youth in peace and development" will be held. In addition, together with Chinese youth, the representatives to the gathering will visit factories, rural areas, schools, and markets, and will take part in tree planting, birthday parties, and wedding ceremonies. After the conclusion of the gathering, they will visit four Chinese cities in five groups.

We believe that these activities will promote the friendship and contacts between Chinese youth and youth of the Asia-Pacific region and the rest of the world as well as increase their mutual understanding. This will play an immeasurable role in strengthening unity between young people of various countries and in safeguarding world peace.

YUNNAN TO HOLD HONG KONG COOPERATION SYMPOSIUM

OW140318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Kunming, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Yunnan Province is to hold an international symposium on economic and technical cooperation and trade in Hong Kong between May 30 and June 10, Vice-Governor Zhu Kui said today. The province will propose 110 projects for cooperation with overseas firms in such sectors as energy, transport, communications, metallurgy, machinery, electronics, chemicals, building materials, textiles, light industry, agriculture and tourism.

Zhu promised foreign investors preferential treatment in taxation, construction sites, raw material supplies, loans and labor services. "With its rich natural resources, Yunnan has broad prospects for cooperation with overseas firms," he said.

It has large reserves of 130 metals, including silver, lead, zinc, tin, copper, nickel, mercury, tungsten and aluminum. Yunnan is also rich in non-metallic minerals like marble, gypsum, sylvite and rock salt. Its phosphorus reserves, estimated at 1.9 billion tons, furnish one-third of China's annual output. Nearly 10 million hectares of woods make it one of the country's four major forest areas. With 77 million kw of utilizable hydropower potential, it ranks third in China. In 1984, its industrial and agricultural output value rose 15.4 percent to 18.3 billion yuan.

ASIA-PACIFIC BROADCASTING UNION MEETING OPENS

OW151055 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- The 38th council meeting of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union (ABU), the first held in China since its founding in 1964, opened here this morning. The meeting, scheduled to run from May 15 to 19, is attended by delegates from 13 Asia-Pacific broadcasting and television organizations and the ABU Secretariat. Matters relating to the expansion and improvement of Asia Vision (a TV news exchange) and TV rights to important international sport events will be discussed. Dato' Abdullah Mohamad, president of the ABU, presided at the opening ceremony.

Addressing the meeting, Wu Lengxi, Chinese minister of radio and television, noted that the ABU had made several major achievements since its founding. It had inaugurated a regional TV news exchange network in January 1984, an item long on its agenda. This was a significant contribution to furthering mutual understanding among peoples in the region and initiated a new order in news work, he said. Wu said radio and television departments of the People's Republic of China would in future take a more active part in the ABU activities. "Together with our colleagues, we will continue to work for the development of the ABU and for friendly cooperation among broadcasters in the Asia-Pacific region," he added.

The Chinese radio and television organization has served as an ABU council member since 1975. The ABU has a membership of 35, representing 30 countries in the region. It aims at promoting links and cooperation in broadcasting and television and exchanging new technology and experience among the member states. Wu Lengxi will give a reception at the Great Hall of the People for the participants this evening.

COMMERCE SECRETARY BALDRIGE ENDS VISIT TO PRC

OW151254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige and his party left here by air this morning after attending the third meeting of the Sino-U.S. Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade. Chinese Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Zheng Tuobin and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel saw them off at the airport.

Huang Wenjun Praises Talks

OW151300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Great progress has been achieved in Sino-U.S. economic and trade relations over the past year, Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Ministry spokesman Huang Wenjun said here today. He told a press conference that concrete business discussions had taken place at the third session of the Joint Commission on Commerce and Trade between China and the United States, which was held here Monday and Tuesday.

Issues discussed included industrial cooperation, technology transfer, import and export trade, investment, credit, economic and trade laws and foreign trade transportation. Both sides stated their views and put forward proposals. The meeting had underlined the progress of the past year, said Huang. Bilateral trade was worth a record 6.1 billion U.S. dollars in 1984; industrial and technological cooperation had intensified and areas of cooperation had been expanded; and U.S. direct investment in China was now well ahead of other countries.

Further encouraging signs emerged this year. For instance, the two countries made further progress in aircraft trade, and China recently signed a contract to buy 200 diesel locomotives from the United States. However, Huang said, a number of problems affecting the full development of bilateral economic cooperation and trade still existed. These included out-dated U.S. laws which restricted Sino-U.S. trade and the transfer of technology and extending of credit to China.

For many years, China had a trade deficit with the U.S. Bilateral trade could be helped greatly if the U.S. gave a bigger market to Chinese exports. One of the major issues at the meeting had been how to expand China's export to the United States. Huang said the new "country of origin" restrictions placed by the United States on the import of Chinese textiles had also been discussed. A Chinese delegation would leave later this month for the United States to continue talks on this issue.

McGRAW-HILL OPENS BOOK EXHIBITIONS IN PRC

OW141959 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- An American book exhibition held by McGraw-Hill Inc. of the U.S. and the China National Publications Import and Export Corporation opened here today. This is the first exhibition in China by the United States' biggest academic publisher. The 800-odd exhibits cover agriculture, science, technology, social studies, lexicography and reference.

The opening was attended by McGraw-Hill Executive Vice-President Donald I. Fruehling and the Chinese corporation's President Chen Weijiang. The exhibition will close May 20. McGraw opened a Shanghai exhibition May 10 and three others today in Guangzhou, Chongqing and Harbin.

INDONESIAN TRADE OFFICIAL PLANS VISIT TO PRC

CW151732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Hong Kong, May 15 (XINHUA) -- The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) will make the first Indonesian official visit to China since trade and diplomatic relations were severed 18 years ago, according to reports reaching here from Jakarta today.

Although no specific date has been set, a government official said that President Suharto and KADIN Chairman Sukamdani Gitosardjono had agreed that a KADIN delegation could visit China after a memorandum of understanding is signed.

During his visit to Jakarta last month to attend the commemoration of the Bandung Conference, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his Indonesian counterpart Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja agreed on direct trade between their two nations.

Trade between China and Indonesia has been carried out through third parties since 1967.

Further on Visit

OW160720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Hong Kong, May 16 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry will leave for Beijing at the end of May for talks with its Chinese counterpart on direct trade, Cabinet Secretary Murdiono said Wednesday.

He said the delegation will be led by the Chamber's chairman, Sukamdani Gitosardjono.

Gitosardjono said the two sides will sign a memorandum of understanding on direct trade possibly in Singapore or Hong Kong.

Diplomatic relations and direct trade between the two countries were severed 18 years ago.

KANG KEQING HOSTS BANQUET FOR THAI PRINCESS

OW151918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15, (XINHUA) -- Princess Kanlayaniwatthana from the Kingdom of Thailand was met and entertained at a banquet given by Kang Keqing on behalf of Deng Yingchao, chairwoman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) National Committee, who had been unexpectedly taken ill, here this afternoon.

Kang is vice-chairwoman of the CPPCC National Committee. Kang Keqing and Princess Kanlayaniwatthana had a cordial conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

Toasting at the banquet, both Kang Keqing and Princess Kanlayaniwatthana expressed the common hope that the friendly relations between the two countries would be further developed, and were convinced that the princess's current visit would certainly strengthen them.

Attending the meeting and the banquet were Zhou Peiyuan and Qian Changzhao, also vice-chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee, and Orachun Tanaphong, Thai ambassador to China, and his wife.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

XU XIN FETES THAI ARMY OFFICIALS, PRAISES TIES

OW151530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15, (XINHUA) -- Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, gave a banquet for General Thianchai Sirisamphan, deputy commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Army, and his wife and their party here tonight.

Colonel Amphon Chuthaputti, Army attache and Armed Forces attache of the Thai Embassy here was present.

In their speeches at the banquet, Xu and Thianchai praised the growing friendship and cooperation between China and Thailand in various fields in recent years.

Xu said the Chinese Government and Armed Forces highly appreciated the position of the Thai Government and Armed Forces of adhering to principles, upholding justice, opposing the occupation of a sovereign country by force and demanding the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

The Chinese also firmly supported Thailand and the other ASEAN countries in their endeavor to safeguard state independence and regional security and peace, he added.

General Thianchai said the purpose of his visit was to bring the friendly relations between the two countries' Armed Forces and peoples still closer.

The Thai visitors arrived here Tuesday. They will tour Kunming, Hangzhou, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen before leaving for home.

JI PENGFEI, HONG KONG OFFICIAL DISCUSS STABILITY

OW141929 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- The visiting Chief Secretary designate of Hong Kong Government David Akers-Jones said here today that the Hong Kong people had begun to restore their confidence since China and Britain signed the joint declaration on Hong Kong issues last year.

At a meeting with Ji Pengfei, Chinese state councillor and director of the office of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs under the State Council, Akers-Jones told Ji that the Hong Kong's economy was becoming stable, and investment by locals and foreigners was on an increase.

Ji said that to continue to maintain the stability and prosperity in Hong Kong was the common desire of the two sides. He wished the Hong Kong Government still greater success in its work.

Later Ji gave a dinner in honor of Akers-Jones and his wife, who will leave Beijing tomorrow to tour Shanghai, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Quanzhou and Guangzhou.

Present at the meeting was Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Lu Ping, secretary general of the Office of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, and Richard Evans, British ambassador to China. Akers-Jones and his wife arrived here on May 11 on a visit to China as guests of Xu Jiatun,

JI PENGFEI MEETS HONG KONG UNIVERSITY DELEGATION

OW151245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Ji Pengfei, state councillor and director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office under the State Council, met with a delegation from the Chinese University of Hong Kong led by its President Ma Lin here this afternoon. Ji expressed the hope for increasing personnel exchanges and relations between Hong Kong and the mainland in the educational field. The delegation arrived here on May 9 at the invitation of Beijing University.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

AIR SERVICE OPENS BETWEEN PRC, SINGAPORE

OW151337 Beijing XINHUA in English 1327 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- A direct air service between China and Singapore opened today. The first flight of a Singapore Airlines A310 arrived in Beijing tonight from Singapore via Shanghai, covering the 4,800-kilometer distance in six and one half hours.

The 21-member Singapore Airlines delegation, headed by Dr. Cheong Choong Kong, managing director, was greeted at the airport by Hu Yizhou, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC], and other officials.

Hu Yizhou said opening of the air service was a major event in Sino-Singapore relations. It would help strengthen friendly cooperation between the two countries and convenience large numbers of Overseas Chinese who visit China.

Beginning June 17, CAAC, China's national airline, will launch its service to Singapore via Guangzhou. This will be CAAC's 24th international route.

Although China and Singapore do not have diplomatic relations, ties between the two countries have expanded steadily in the past few years, especially in the economic and trade spheres.

A trading official said trade volume between China and Singapore reached 1.4 billion U.S. dollars in 1984, 54 percent over 1982. A big increase is also expected this year.

NEW ZEALAND LABOR PARTY GROUP VISITS SHANGHAI

OW142233 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Ruan Chongwu, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, met with New Zealand's Labor Party delegation, led by Chairman (Majorie Wilson), at the International Hotel yesterday evening. During their talks, both sides expressed the belief that further developing the relations between the two parties and countries would have significance. The Labor Party is New Zealand's ruling party. This is the first time that it has dispatched a delegation to visit Shanghai.

ZHANG JINGFU MEETS AUSTRALIAN WOOL DELEGATION

OW141947 Beijing XINHUA in English 1854 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Zheng Jingfu met today with D.J. Asimus, chairman of Australian Wool Corporation and chairman of the International Wool Secretariat, and his party in the Great Hall of the People. Asimus was invited here by China's Ministry of Textile Industry to discuss cooperation concerning wool between the two countries. Wu Wenying, Chinese minister of textile industry, was present on the occasion.

QIAO SHI MEETS, BRIEFS INDIAN CPI-M DELEGATION

OW131700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met here today a cadres' delegation from the Communist Party of India (Marxist).

The delegation is led by Velikkakath Sankaran Achuthanandan, member of the C.P.I. (M) Central Committee and secretary of the Kerala State Committee.

They both expressed satisfaction with the development of the relations between the two parties since they resumed relations in 1983.

Qiao also briefed the Indian visitors on China's economic restructuring.

The delegation arrived here on May 10 for a goodwill visit at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

The delegation had held talks with leading officials of the International Liaison Department and Organization Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee and was entertained at a banquet hosted by Qian Liren, head of the Liaison Department.

The delegation will leave here for other parts of China tomorrow.

INDIAN PAPER CALLS FOR CLOSER TIES WITH PRC

OW142225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1316 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] New Delhi, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Indian newspaper NATIONAL HERALD in an editorial entitled "India, China Ties" today urged more cultural and economic exchanges between the two countries.

The editorial said: "The steady growth in cultural and economic contacts between India and China in the last few months has opened up the possibility of the two countries forging closer relations and establishing a rapport for mutual benefit. These exchanges appeared to have helped people in different walks of life in the two countries to acquaint themselves with the strides made by each other in various fields."

It noted that leaders of various professions from India who visited China could see for themselves the impact of the policies China has pursued and, similarly, the visiting Chinese delegations are able to assess and analyze the results India has achieved.

"The visits also provide an opportunity to perceive the difference of nuances in each system," the editorial said.

Mutual exchange programs in the fields of culture and education have a big role to play in helping foster understanding among the two peoples, it remarked.

NATIONAL HERALD was founded by Jawaharlal Nehru. Observers here hold that its comment often reflects the viewpoints of the ruling Congress (I) Party.

ZHENG TUOBIN TRIP FOR TALKS WITH EEC ANNOUNCED

OW151216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1205 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Minister Zheng Tuobin will visit Brussels next week at the invitation of the European Common Market Commission, it was announced here today.

Ministry spokesman Huang Wenjun told the press that the visit from May 21 to 24 would mark the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the European Economic Community.

It would be the second meeting at the ministerial level between the two sides to discuss international and bilateral trade and economic relations and other issues of common interest.

Huang said that during the visit, Zheng would sign an agreement on economic cooperation with the EEC. The agreement would help boost friendly cooperation in industry, agriculture, science, technology, energy, transport, personnel training and development assistance.

Huang said that two-way trade had increased greatly since the establishment of diplomatic relations. Turnover was worth 5.6 billion U.S. dollars last year compared with 1.6 billion 10 years ago and this accounted for about 12 percent of China's 1984 foreign trade volume.

CHEN PIXIAN MEETS FRG PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY

OW151309 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Chen Pixian, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met with Carl-Dieter Spranger, parliamentary secretary of state in the Ministry of Domestic Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, in the Great Hall of the People this afternoon.

Spranger arrived here Monday and met with Liu Fuzhi, Chinese minister of public security. During his stay in Beijing, Spranger had talks with officials of Chinese Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Public Security respectively. He also watched an exhibition of Chinese art of attack and defence in "Wushu" by armed police.

HU QILI FETES NETHERLANDS COMMUNIST PARTY GROUP

OW141939 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and gave a banquet for a delegation from the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands led by President Elli Izeboud here tonight. They had a cordial and unrestrained conversation.

Present at the meeting and banquet were also Qian Liren and Li Shuzheng, head and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. This morning and afternoon, Qian Liren and the delegation held talks to exchange views on matters of interest to both sides.

LI PENG-LED DELEGATION BEGINS GDR VISIT

OW160240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0218 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Berlin, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng arrived here tonight to start his 6-day official visit at the invitation of the Democratic German Government.

He was greeted at the airport by Deputy Chairman of the Democratic German Council of Ministers (Vice-Premier) and Minister for the Supply of Materials Wolfgang Rauchfuss and other government senior officials.

Li Peng's visit to this country, the first leg of his three-nation East European tour which will also take him to Poland and Hungary, is expected to further and strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries.

He will discuss with the Democratic German Government economic, technical and trade co-operation, the Chinese vice-premier said before leaving Beijing earlier today.

Recent years saw a marked increase in the volume of goods exchanged between the two countries and the bilateral trade this year is expected to rise by 54.5 percent over last year. The two governments have also agreed on trade of immaterial products and supplementary goods exchange outside their trade agreement.

Accompanying Li Peng on the visit are Vice-Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Vice-Minister of State Planning Commission Huang Yicheng, Vice-Minister of State Scientific and Technological Commission Zeng Xianlin and Deputy to the Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Jie.

HE KANG, HUNGARIAN MINISTER REVIEW COOPERATION

OW141935 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- He Kang, minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and Jenő Vancsa, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food industry, today pledged to expand bilateral agricultural cooperation.

He Kang gave a banquet here this evening in honor of Jenő Vancsa and his party who arrived here yesterday on a return visit to that of a delegation led by He Kang visiting Hungary last year.

This morning, the two ministers held talks to review the cooperation between the two countries and discuss their future plans.

Hungarian Ambassador to China Laszlo Ivan was present on the occasion.

Tian Jiyun Meets Vancsa

OW151744 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun met here this afternoon with Jenő Vancsa, Hungarian minister of agriculture and food industry, and his party. They exchanged views on agricultural exchanges and economic cooperation between the two countries.

Tian spoke of the fast developing agriculture in Hungary and its special features. He also stressed the broad prospects for agricultural exchanges and cooperation between China and Hungary.

Jenő Vancsa replied that China's economic development was conducive to cooperation between the two countries.

EGYPTIAN MINISTER TOURS PRC MUSLIM AREAS

OW150941 Beijing XINHUA in English 0816 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Urumqi, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Impressed by his two-day visit to Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Muhammad al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur, Awqaf minister of Egypt, expressed his hope here Tuesday that Egypt would promote economic relations with the region.

Populated by several Muslim minority nationalities, Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Uzbek and Khalkhas, the region has over 50 percent of China's more than 7 million Muslims.

When visiting local mosques, the minister and his group prayed with the local people and attentively listened to a boy reciting the Koran in Arabic.

They also noticed local people buying the Koran and other Islamic texts printed in both the Uygur and Han languages.

When told that a large Muslim seminary is under construction in the capital, the minister promised that China could send students to Egypt on further study. "We can fund 20 students this year," he said.

They shared a meal with a Muslim family. A girl played a Uygur string instrument and the hostess danced a Uygur dance.

Visiting an Islamic-style hospital staffed entirely by Muslims, the delighted minister suggested members of the group who were ill should consult the doctors.

The minister and his group also had discussions with the local religious leaders and Ismail Amat, chairman of the region.

Chairman of Egypt's Higher Committee for Islamic Affairs, Abu al-Nur arrived here with his group on May 12.

KUWAITI MINISTER COMPLIMENTS RELATIONS WITH PRC

OW142005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sa'd al-Salim al-Sabah this morning paid high tribute to the rapid development of relations between Kuwait and China in recent years.

Receiving a delegation from the All-China Journalists Association, Sa'd expressed the hope that cooperation between the two countries in all fields would further increase.

He praised the role played by Chinese journalists in reporting his country's economic development and its support for the struggles of the Arab and Palestinian peoples.

He also noted that he was happy to see the growing exchange of visits between journalists of the two countries. Learning from each others' experiences would help them better accomplish their work, he pointed out.

PARTY CONFERENCE PROMOTES EDUCATIONAL REFORMS

OW151608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 15 May 85

["Sweeping Educational Reforms in Pipeline" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- China will gradually institute a nine-year compulsory education system as part of the ongoing education reform, according to a national conference on education which opened here today.

Vocational education will be promoted, while college student enrollment plans and the system of assigning college graduates to jobs will be reformed, the conference was told. Reforms will also involve the teaching personnel management system, educational guidelines and curricula, the participants at the conference agreed. The gathering was called by the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and the State Council. A draft resolution on the reform of China's educational system, made by the C.P.C. Central Committee, will be discussed during the six-day meeting; the resolution will be published soon. Participants will also discuss specific measures to put the reform into effect. C.P.C. Central Committee Secretariat member Hu Qili stressed that it is an urgent and fundamental task to make education more closely serve the nation's modernization program. He called on participants to suggest ways to bolster education.

Attending are 600 people, including officials from central departments, local educational administrators, and representatives of tertiary educational institutions and democratic parties, as well as other specialists in education.

SONG RENQIONG ADDRESSES BEIJING EDUCATION FORUM

OW150841 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1221 GMT 14 May 85

[By reporter An Zhonghuang]

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- At a forum held this morning on concern for and education of the younger generation by veteran cadres in Beijing Municipality, Song Renqiong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, pointed out that veteran cadres should regard the education of young people as their glorious, historical responsibility and that they should educate them in patriotism.

Song Renqiong said: As veteran comrades retire to a quieter life, they can still do many things for society such as conducting investigations and research and writing memoirs. The work of educating the youth as proposed in today's meeting is of wide and profound significance.

He said: Young people are the hope of the motherland, and the future belongs to them. Veteran cadres should shoulder the glorious historical responsibility of educating them. Henceforth, various means must be taken to educate young people to enable them to become a new generation with high ideals, moral integrity, general education, and a sense of discipline. First and foremost, young people must be educated in patriotism; this is a minimum requirement. At the same time, they should also be educated in collectivism, socialism, and communism. Without patriotism, one cannot speak of collectivism, socialism, or communism.

Song Renqiong added: The present mood of society has had enormous changes, and in many ways, the fine tradition and work style of plain living and hard struggle have been further developed. Things will certainly improve from now on. Nonetheless, we must also realize that many problems remain among the young people and that there is still the problem of juvenile delinquency.

This cannot be entirely blamed on the "Great Cultural Revolution." We must also ask if we have done a good job in educating them. There are more than 1 million retired veteran cadres in our country. If each one takes charge of educating a few youngsters, the total number would be immense. Beijing Municipality has many veteran cadres, and they should take the lead in this area. They should think of ways to make friends with young people and win their affection. They should not stick to the old methods of education but should develop methods acceptable to them by taking into account the characteristics of the youth of the eighties.

The forum, attended by more than 100 persons, was sponsored by the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee. Retired veteran cadres exchanged experiences on the concern for and education of the younger generation at the meeting. Jin Jian, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, made a speech. Also present at the forum was Zheng Boke, adviser to the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee.

JINGJI RIBAO ON CONSOLIDATING RECTIFICATION GAINS

HK150757 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Consolidate the Gains of Party Rectification and Prevent Relaxation"]

[Text] The majority of units having gone through the first-stage party rectification have achieved marked results and are presently consolidating their gains. However, in some units, feelings of relaxation are emerging and people are hoping for a "break" "to take a breath." They are not taking as firm a grasp on problems in the party's style and discipline as they did earlier. A small number of party cadres and party members hold that they have "passed the test," and they are beginning to relax the requirements on themselves, which results in the revival of some unhealthy tendencies, while new unhealthy tendencies occur by taking advantage of the situation. For example, some individual units have arbitrarily refrained from issuing bonuses or bonuses in kind, but once party rectification was over, they lifted the "ban." Such a trend is worth our attention.

The first-stage party rectification has scored positive results, which have yet to be fully estimated. However, the completion of party rectification does not mean that we have a permanent solution to everything. This is because doing a good job in party construction in the new historical period is a long-term task. Party rectification can only concentrate on some major problems inside the party in urgent need of solution. It is impossible to solve all the problems. Moreover, the effects are rather poor in some units which have gone through first-stage party rectification, because they have not gotten a good grasp of the work for various reasons. There are still some problems that remain to be solved in some units. Therefore, the conclusion of the first-stage party rectification does not necessarily mean that they have passed the test. Those units which have successfully concluded party rectification work should pay attention to consolidating and developing the gains of party rectification. They should continue to solve emerging new problems and make the strengthening the party's spirit and rectifying the party's style a continual task and system. Those units which have leftover problems from party rectification should deal with them seriously and get a firm grasp on solving them. With regard to the small number of units with poor results, they should take a firm grasp in catching up in party rectification, in particular, in those areas which are not up to standard.

At present, correcting the several new unhealthy tendencies is a pressing task for the whole party. Units undergoing a second-stage party rectification should regard putting a stop to these new unhealthy tendencies as a way open up new prospects for party rectification. Those units which have concluded the first-stage party rectification should also regard correcting the several new unhealthy tendencies as a key to consolidating the gains of party rectification.

Whether the unhealthy tendencies can be halted is an important sign to judge the gains of party rectification and is a test of the party's spirit and leadership of the new leading groups. It is hoped that this question will attract the attention of all.

COMMENTATOR ON NEW COOPERATIVE ECONOMIC GROWTH

HK150443 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Encourage Cooperation in Service Links"]

[Text] Today when the commodity economy is rapidly developing, the rural cooperative economy has broken away from the past unitary mode, and various types of organizations have emerged. The peasants' desire for cooperation manifests itself in service links before and after production, including supply and demand, processing, storage, transportation, and the use of technology. This indicates a new trend in the development of the cooperative economy.

There are various forms of cooperation in service links before and after production, including cooperation in producing certain products, using certain types of technology, and completing certain production procedures; multilevel cooperation including many different areas; cooperative groups engaged mainly in service; and economic bodies mainly carrying out operational work. These various forms, however, have some universal characteristics, including cooperation in the production sphere of products at the initial stages without changing operation on a household basis; voluntary participation and withdrawal and adherence to the principle of mutual benefit; cooperation allowed on the basis of pooled funds, the integration of labor, or the combination of other production factors; shared risks by those who participate in cooperation as well as shared profits; and in distribution, following the principle of to each according to his work or the method of combining distribution according to the work done with dividends according to the money paid for shares, retaining a certain amount for public accumulation. These characteristics can help to maintain the operational initiative of households, bring into play the superiority of integration in certain links and certain spheres, effectively protect the peasants' interests under the influence of market mechanisms, and help the peasants adhere to the cooperative road. They are therefore well received by the peasants.

By combining themselves in service links before and after production, including supply and demand, processing, storage, transport, and the use of technology, the peasants can directly participate in market activities, dredge the channels of circulation, promptly obtain accurate information, produce marketable products, break away from the limitations of household operation, expand the scale of operations, adopt advanced technology, reduce the cost of production, increase production capacity and competitiveness, improve economic results, provide a great variety of processed products according to the needs of consumers, use raw materials in various ways, expand their sales, and regulate marketing time.

Cooperation in service links before and after production is also beneficial to implementing state plans on the rural commodity economy. Through this cooperation, the state can establish ties with several hundred million peasants, coordinate the relationships between supply and demand, and guide the peasants in production. The peasants can obtain information, understand and accept the state's plans and requirements for economic development, and frequently reflect the demands of producers. Through cooperation, the vast number of peasants can assemble the scattered financial and material resources, run service trades such as processing, transportation, and storage, develop new industries, and readjust the production structure on a broader scale.

Leaders at all levels and regional cooperative groups should enthusiastically support and guide the peasants in carrying out cooperation in service links before and after production. Supply and marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives in the rural areas should take an active part in providing various types of service before and after production. In supporting and guiding the peasants in carrying out cooperation in service links before and after production, it is necessary to adhere to the principle of voluntary participation, to respect the peasants' decision-making rights, to pay attention to their demands, and to make the best use of the situation. Remaining indifferent and the method of helping the shoots grow by pulling them upward will hamper the initiative of the peasants in developing commodity production.

RENMIN RIBAO ON REVISING INCORRECT FORMULATIONS

HK151245 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 85 p 1

["Weekly Forum" by Xu Jingen: "Promptly Correct Incorrect Formulations"]

[Text] On 19 March RENMIN RIBAO frontpaged an article with a bold headline: "Boldly Use Capable People Who Have Shortcomings or Errors." One week later, an article in the "Today's Talk" column of RENMIN RIBAO held that being one-sided, the headline should be corrected. Some time ago, a newspaper put forward the formulation, "work with all our might and play for all we are worth." Immediately, some comrades raised objections in the newspaper, holding that it was unscientific and should not be encouraged or used.

Colleagues in the press and some comrades engaged in publicity work probably know these two examples and there is nothing new about them. I mention this issue again because it shows that there are still some faults in our journalistic work and because it is also an indication that our society has become more stable, the democratic atmosphere has gradually become stronger, and people have become more clear-headed.

Am I making a fuss over a trifling matter? No. In publicity work, facts always come first and concepts second. For various reasons, we may not be in a position to make clear a certain thing for a short while and, when we write an article on it and give it a headline, we may make mistakes or deviations. For this reason, the principle of correcting mistakes whenever they are discovered is likewise applicable in journalism. To whatever extent the deviations and mistakes occur, to the same extent they should be corrected. This was originally a good tradition of our party. However, for a considerably long period of time in the past, this tradition was forgotten. During the "Great Leap Forward," some impractical formulations emerged. Due to the lack of experience, quite a few of them were quite unavoidable. The problem was that although some formulations were later known to be wrong, no immediate efforts were made to correct them or, although they were corrected in a restricted extent, they were not publicly corrected in the extent to which they had exerted an adverse influence. The result is that some erroneous formulations are still exerting a negative influence in practical life. Such a lesson should be firmly kept in mind.

What should we do about some formulations that have mistakes or deviations? The two examples cited at the beginning of this article have provided an answer. That is to say, we should seek truth from facts and convince people by reasoning. In ordinary circumstances, some formulations that appear among the masses are first put forward by "scholars" engaging in publicity work with the aim of encouraging the masses and stimulating the work. Naturally, their intentions are good.

But sometimes, not being well-considered or lacking dialectics, something which seems to be correct from a partial point of view has been popularized to the whole without making any analysis, thus causing mistakes. When some formulations are found to be erroneous or have deviations, we should explain them more comprehensively and accurately. We should not investigate things too thoroughly, raising them to the higher plane of principle or linking them with the phenomena that have emerged in the grass-roots units. In this way we can not only protect the initiative of the comrades engaging in publicity work but also enlighten other comrades, thus placing the work of publicity and arousing people on a more scientific footing. All this seems a matter of course today. But if we only look back at the criticisms made of some so-called erroneous slogans in the late 1950's, the 10 years of internal disorder, and even in the period prior to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, how many of them were conducted calmly and by reasoning as they are today?

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS CAPITALIST POLITICS BOOK

HK160242 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 85 p 5

["Book Review" by Li Nanyou: "Introducing 'The Political System of Capitalist Countries'"]

[Text] During a fairly lengthy period in the past, we only criticized the political system of capitalist countries, seldom gave a realistic picture of the political system of capitalist countries to the public, and made little realistic analysis of it. As a result, people do not have a correct idea of what the strong points and drawbacks are of the political system of capitalist countries and cannot make in-depth studies in this regard.

The recent book entitled "The Political System of Capitalist Countries," written by Comrades Yang Bohua and Ming Xuan and published by the World Knowledge Publishing House blazes a new trail in this regard.

The writers put forward some new angles for the study of the political system of capitalist countries. The book includes eight chapters, covering states, state systems, state forms, and political systems; constitutions of the bourgeoisie; the electoral state structure; civil service systems; political parties of the bourgeoisie; and the power of public opinion and control over opinion. From these eight aspects the book analyzes the rise, development, and present state of the political systems of capitalist countries.

The writers point out the historical limitations and class nature of the political systems in capitalist countries. They also point out the progressiveness of this system in history and its strong points. The book does not deal with things in a simplistic way. For example, when talking about the civil service systems in capitalist countries, the writers say that as a political tool, the civil service system and the personnel system are subordinate to the fundamental interests of the bourgeoisie and serve the purpose of regulating the internal contradictions of the ruling class and consolidating its ruling position.

However, the components and concrete measures of this system, such as components and concrete measures of this system, such as examination, assessment, reward and punishment, training, position classification, the professionalization of personnel, indeed ensure a high efficiency in government work, and we can learn something from them.

JINGJI RIBAO ON OPENING COASTAL CITIES, ECONOMY

HK150925 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 85 p 3

[Article by Jiang Ji: "Several Relationships Concerning Opening Up Coastal Cities to the Outside World" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] Opening up to the outside world is China's long-term strategic principle. China has scored great achievements in opening up coastal cities to the outside world in recent years, and has since ended the closed economy situation of coastal cities. Here the views of some middle-aged and young theoretical workers on the several relationships concerning opening up coastal cities to the outside world are summed up as follows:

HANDLE WELL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS. China's coastal cities are better in their industrial foundation. They have a rather complete set of industrial departments and categories; they are easily within reach regarding communications having quick access to information; historically they had traditional economic ties with foreign countries; in addition to their geographical advantages, they can expand their exports and make their way into the world market by fully employing these advantages. At the same time, coastal cities should lose no time in importing foreign funds, advanced technology, and key equipment needed in the four modernizations. They should organize forces in a planned way to digest and to absorb imported advanced technology, to improve on it, to create new things on the basis of it, and to spread it. They should transform the old enterprises and industrial bases, and build China's traditional industries on the basis of modern science and technology, in order to develop social productive forces more quickly.

HANDLE WELL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN IMPORTS AND PROTECTING NATIONAL INDUSTRY. With regard to the focus of China's technology imports, priority should be given to the advanced technologies for transforming Chinese enterprises which have great potential for export, the key technologies serving the technical transformation of China's traditional industries, and the key technologies concerning energy resources, transport, and telecommunications.

Regarding imports of advanced technology and key equipment, it is necessary to utilize foreign funds in a planned way and to exchange advanced technology through market activities. Regarding products in short supply at home, part of the home market can be opened to them in order to acquire a balance between demand and supply at home, and to stimulate the upgrading and substitution of products. Concerning those products which have been technically backward at home for a long time, part of the market can be opened to them in order to stimulate the technical renovation of enterprises at home. Regarding those products which can be produced at home but which are far behind world standards, the entire trade will be opened up. Products of the same category produced with a high technical level are allowed to enter the home market in different grades of quality.

HANDLE WELL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE OLD DISTRICTS AND DEVELOPING DISTRICTS OF COASTAL CITIES OPENING UP TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD. Based on the strategic tasks for coastal cities opening up to the outside world, the principle that "new districts should serve old districts; foreign funds should serve home funds" should be established. Developing districts should not be artificially isolated from old districts, and the specific economic policies stipulated for developing districts should not be restricted by the geographical boundaries of developing districts. Also it is advisable to make explicit stipulations in policies that those foreign entrepreneurs who make investments in technical transformation in old districts may enjoy equal preferential conditions as in developing districts.

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Special preference will be given to those foreign entrepreneurs who make investments in high-technology industry or in universities and colleges and scientific research institutes.

HANDLE WELL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOCUSES OF DEVELOPMENT IN VARIOUS COASTAL CITIES OPENING UP TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD. Looking at the plans for the development of opening cities at present, the initial tentative ideas for the arrangement of industry are mostly alike; they fail to bring into play the advantages of each, and their characteristics are not conspicuous. Therefore, the state must start from the whole situation of the development of the national economy in determining the characteristics of each city opening up to the outside world and the industries with advantages to be focused on in development.

It is proposed to make Dalian, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Guangzhou the centers in planning for the arrangement of macroscopic productive forces of all the developing zones. Dalian may import projects serving the technical transformation of heavy industry in the northeast as the key; at the same time, it may bring into play its geographical advantages in developing its entrepot trade. Tianjin has the largest hinterland: in the course of opening up to the outside world, it should change from the present low-level processing for export to the intensive processing of natural resources characteristic of the north of the country, and gradually set up the advantageous industry of the Bohai Wan industrial district. With regard to Shanghai, it has particular conditions, and it may gradually develop into a knowledge- and technology-intensive-type industrial center of China in the course of opening up to the outside world. As to Guangzhou, apart from utilizing the Hong Kong market to develop medium- and high-quality consumer goods, it should also fully estimate the prospects for exploiting the Hainan oil field, in order to form a complete center for oil exploitation and to develop its oil industry.

HANDLE WELL THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OPENING UP COASTAL CITIES TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD AND THE INTERIOR. The rational combination of the industry and qualified people of the coastal cities, foreign funds and technology, and the rich natural resources of the interior under the new situation is the only way to achieve the best macroscopic economic results. Therefore, at present, it is necessary to explore through practice the road of opening up to the outside world with the union of the coastal cities and the interior in multiple models.

We may open up some inland river ports, and select a few localities which possess better conditions for utilizing foreign funds, in order to run "inland developing districts" on a trial basis, and to encourage foreign businessmen to invest in joint ventures and even run mines and build roads with monopoly capital, with the duration of their management appropriately prolonged and appropriate preferences given to them, so that they may go in for the initial and intensive processing of natural resources in the interior or the coastal areas.

At the same time, the interior is to be encouraged to directly import foreign advanced technology and to carry out construction of key projects. Some provinces and regions in the interior should be encouraged to bring into play the advantages of their existing industry, and to develop some relevant high-technology industries. And we should encourage the coastal cities and the interior to unfold all forms of economic and technical cooperation and the transfer of equipment and qualified people to the interior, in order to heighten the technical level of production and that of management and operation in the interior and to make the interior rich as quickly as possible.

DENG XIAOPING CITED ON BUILDING, HOUSING PROBLEM

HK150649 Lanzhou LANZHOU WANBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 85 p 5

[Text] The sixth issue of XUANCHUAN SHOUCHE [PROPAGANDA HANDBOOK 1357 0278 2087 0374] carried an article about Comrade Deng Xiaoping's remarks on the building industry and housing problem.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping said: In the past we attached no importance to the building industry and only regarded it as a question of consumption. The houses we build naturally aid the people's livelihood. However, this consumer goods sector of the economy is also an important industrial department for the development of production and for increasing income and accumulation. If this is not the case, how can it be that capitalist countries regard it as one of the three major economic pillars? Therefore, it is necessary to put the building industry in an important place in the long-term plan. Moreover, with the development of the building industry, the problem of unemployment can be solved and more houses can be built to better meet the needs of the urban and rural population.

Urban residents are allowed to buy houses and to build houses themselves. Sales of both newly built and old houses should be allowed. Houses can be bought by paying one lump sum or on an installment basis. It is necessary to make rent adjustments in line with the value of houses so that people think it is worthwhile to buy houses. If the rent is too low, no one will buy houses. Rent for houses in the downtown district or in the out-of-the-way areas, in districts with or those without good transport service, or in the city proper or a suburban district should be different. When the rent is raised in the future, subsidies should be given to low-wage staff and workers. Houses can be built by using joint state-private investments or built by the local people and subsidized by the state. Individuals are also encouraged to build houses themselves. As for rural housing, new designs should be adopted to meet the requirements of different regions and different inhabitants.

BEIJING CRACKS DOWN ON PORNOGRAPHIC TABLOIDS

HK160521 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0357 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The work of straightening out and cleaning up tabloids in Beijing Municipality is now entering its final stage. Some 700,000 copies of pornographic tabloids have been confiscated. A Beijing official disclosed this to reporters yesterday.

The work of cleaning up tabloids in Beijing was jointly launched at the end of last year by the Municipal Public Security Bureau and the Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau. According to statistics, over 100 stalls selling pornographic tabloids have been closed and 700,000 copies of 76 tabloids have been confiscated. The biggest case involved Ke Yongsheng, a released prisoner from Xingman, Hebei, who brought 400,000 copies of such tabloids into Beijing for sale. These tabloids were seized at the Beijing railroad station.

According to the official, pornographic tabloids in the Beijing markets come from 18 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions. The greatest number -- 23 publications -- come from Guangxi. Such tabloids are not published in Beijing.

POLITICAL EXAMINATIONS DISREGARD 'FAMILY ORIGIN'

HK150651 Lanzhou LANZHOU WANBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 85 p 5

[Report quoted from MEIZHOU WENZHAI [WEEKLY DIGEST]: "The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee Decides That Cadres' 'Family Origin' Will Not Be Taken Into Account in Examining Their Political Background"]

[Text] The Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee has decided that the cadres' "family origin" should not be regarded as a factor in examining their political background from now on. In China, the exploiting classes have ceased to exist as a class. Through 30-odd years of reform, the majority of the former landlords, rich peasants, and capitalists have become working people who support themselves by their own labor. Such being the case, although it is necessary as a historical fact for the Organization Department to know about the cadres' "family origin," it is of no immediate significance to regard it as a factor in examining the cadres' political background. Over the last few years, in cadre selection or in the appointment and removal of cadres, we have, in reality, no longer taken the cadres' "family origin" into account. We have instead stressed their political integrity and professional competence.

LEADERS ATTEND TECHNICAL TRADE FAIR OPENING

OW151804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- China's first national technical trade fair opened at the Beijing Exhibition Center today, drawing thousands of people from all over the country, who clustered round the booths which offered brochures, consultation and video displays. On sale at the fair are details of about 15,000 technical achievements, 555 technical items for bidding and a wide range of new products.

China's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, and 49 government ministries and PLA units have sent trade delegations including decision-makers as well as experts. Some delegations have nearly 1,000 members, and are headed by provincial governors. The fair is also being simultaneously held at five other exhibition halls in the city, covering a total floor space of 35,000 square meters.

Guo Shuyan, president of the fair's Board of Directors, said that the fair serves as a momentum to increase links between academic research and economic development, and to spur the growth of national markets for technical services. For the past three decades, research results have been aloof from the commodity market and regarded as common property to be shared free of charge. The results was that many research institutions indulged in laboratory work with a blind eye to social need, and neglected the practical application of technical research due to lack of incentives, while growing enterprises found themselves faced with inadequate information and channels through which to seek technical help.

A national science conference in early March officially adopted the theory that scientific and technical achievements are commodities, and called for quicker development of technology markets to make a breakthrough in China's current reform of the scientific research system. This gave great impetus to technical trade fairs and transfer centers, and various publications carrying market information mushroomed all over the country, acting as a bridge between research and enterprises.

"This fair," said Guo Shuyan, "will help make research results commercially viable and serve the nation's economic development with technical know-how." Guo said that all state enterprises, collectives and individuals can come to visit the fair to seek or offer technical transfer, consultation, training and exchange of personnel, and bid for joint ventures and contracts for key projects.

According to the sponsors, about 3,000 corporations have registered to participate in the fair, and the total number of visitors is expected to reach 400,000. According to public notaries at the fair, 10 technical transfer contracts have already been officially signed. The first was a 1-million-yuan contract signed by a petrochemical academy in Beijing to transfer its new additive for diesel oil.

About 200 posters on bidding tasks were hung on the second floor of the center, drawing large crowds of interested tenderers, who had already bid against each other on about half of the projects on the first day of the fair. A large section has been given over to individual inventors, whose transfer of several high-tech products and about 100 small inventions, ranging from improved wheelchairs to toothbrushes attracted many visitors. Jointly sponsored by the State Science and Technology Commission, the State Economic Commission, the State Scientific Commission for National Defense and the Beijing People's Municipal Government. The fair will last till June 7.

Chinese party and state leaders Wang Zhen, Fang Yi and Hao Jianxiu attended the opening ceremony and cut the ribbon. The sponsors also plan to hold such fairs every year, and invite business people from abroad to the next fair, in a bid to make it an event of worldwide importance.

SHANXI PROVINCE DEVELOPS COAL, POWER INDUSTRIES

OW142011 Beijing XINHUA in English 1604 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Taiyuan, May 14 (by XINHUA correspondent Wu Xinwen) -- Shanxi Province has begun the preparatory work for construction of China's largest steam power plant with a generating capacity of three million kilowatts.

Meanwhile, construction is in full swing on three smaller thermal power plants each with a generating capacity of at least one million kilowatts. Shanxi, which now provides nearly one fifth of the nation's output of coal, is striving to increase transport of the nation's most important fuel, according to a senior planning official. The province is also expanding its power and other coal-consuming industries.

On the transport front, new roads are being built and railways electrified to increase Shanxi's outgoing coal from the present 130 million tons to 420 million tons by 1990, said Qiu Keqiang of the provincial Planning Commission. "There is still the need to expand coal-consuming industries in or near the mining areas for better overall economic efficiency," Qiu told XINHUA in an interview today.

The province's power industry has added annual generating capacity of about 100,000 kilowatts over the past six years, said Qui. He added that the figure for 1984 was a whopping 400,000 kilowatts. By the end of this century, he continued, electrical power units operating in Shanxi will have a combined generating capacity of 20 million kilowatts, eight times the present figure.

Altogether, he said, 16.2 billion kilowatt hours of electricity were produced in Shanxi last year, of which 1.7 billion kilowatt hours were supplied to the north China power grid covering the politically and economically vital Beijing-Tianjin-Tangshan area.

Shanxi has verified coal reserves of 210 billion tons, one third of China's total. The province also has such important minerals as iron, copper, bauxite and gypsum. During China's Seventh Five-Year Plan period (1986-90), the province's three major iron and steel works will be renovated to increase steel output to three million tons annually, Qiu said. The present output is 1.75 million tons a year. Other enterprises already planned include a tar processing plant producing 150,000 tons a year, a compound fertilizer plant with an annual output of 900,000 tons, and an aluminum plant with a designed annual production capacity of 1.5 million tons.

WANG ZHEN AWARDS OUTSTANDING 'SHOCK WORKERS'

OW031213 Beijing XINHUA in English 1143 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 3 (XINHUA) -- One thousand outstanding young people and 200 collectives were commended amid a fanfare of music and stormy applause from 3,000 local youngsters in the Great Hall of the People here today. The commended workers, factory directors, managers, peasants, college graduates and People's Liberation Army personnel and collectives have made remarkable contributions to the country's modernization drive and economic reforms. They were given the title of "shock worker" or "shock brigade" by the Chinese Communist Youth League (CYL) Central Committee.

Communist Party and the state leaders Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa and Chen Muhua, who were present, handed certificates to the young heroes and also greeted them on the occasion of the May 4 Youth Festival. Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat, delivered a speech at the meeting. She urged the youth to work diligently in a down-to-earth manner to produce the best possible results, and devote their all to the cause of the country. "The youth should explore their way forward through practice and create new wonders in struggle," she said. She encouraged them to master the most advanced technology and the most up-to-date expertise in management, and espouse lofty communist ideals. She said the CYL should forge close ties with the young people and lead them forward in accomplishing the country's modernization program.

Hao called on all social sectors, Communist Party organizations and government departments to show greater concern for the young people's everyday life, work and study. The "shock worker" drive was started in 1979, when the CYL Central Committee first commended 8,000 outstanding young people as such.

YANG SHANGKUN AFFIRMS GUIZHOU MILITIA WORK

OW141115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0026 GMT 14 May 85

[By reporter Wang Zhiyun and correspondent Leng Hongwen]

[Text] Guiyang, 14 May (XINHUA) -- The Guizhou Provincial Military District has carried out reform in militia work with the aim of promoting economic construction. To ensure that productive labor is integrated with militia duties, the district uses one-third of the total hours allotted for militia activities to organize militia members to learn production skills.

Since early last year, the Guizhou Provincial Military District CPC Committee began to shift the emphasis of militia work to economic construction. Since party rectification began this year, while continuing to eliminate the influence of "leftist" ideas, it took a new road by directing militia affairs to serve economic development. Yang Shangkun, vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, has affirmed the military district's experience in "integrating productive labor with militia duties in an effort to create prosperity for the people and make the military stronger."

To have militia training programs include the teaching of agrosience and the propagation of experience in creating prosperity for the people, the district offered courses in fish breeding and medicinal herb planting last March and April, a period of concentrated militia training. Militia members were enthusiastic, and there was no need to persuade them to take these courses. Many People's Armed Forces departments have integrated militia organizations with economic units and urged militia members to enter into construction projects contracts or run collective enterprises. The Tongren Military Sub-district has organized more than 120 militia units to engage in mining, raw material processing and fish and poultry breeding or to establish forest farms and cash crop production bases, as a result of which over 3,000 militia members have increased their incomes.

While directing militia work to serve economic construction, the party committees and leading organs at all levels of the Guizhou Provincial Military District have conscientiously improved their style of work and gone to grass-roots units to supervise work. Since early last year, the principal leading cadres of this military district have visited all subdistricts and 80 percent of the country and city people's Armed Forces departments as well as a number of grass-roots militia units in the province. During these visits they have solved various problems about how to bring about prosperity for militia members, summed up experience, and given instructions on guiding all militia work. Guizhou's Dafang County in the Wumengshan mountainous areas is a county known for its poverty. Cadres of the country and district People's Armed Forces departments there have visited every village and household in the county to encourage militia members to afforest land tracts proved to be poor for farming, plant cash crops, and adjust the crop cultivation structure. They have also organized militia members to engage in mining, transport, construction, and other industrial or sideline production undertakings. Militia members in the county area now have more confidence in being able to achieve prosperity and are more enthusiastic than ever before about getting involved in militia activities.

BAN YUE TAN CELEBRATES FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

OW101710 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 10 (XINHUA) -- The publishers of FORTNIGHTLY CHAT China's best-selling journal on current political affairs, held a meeting here today to celebrate its fifth anniversary. The journal's circulation is now 5,030,000 copies, compared with 290,000 when it was launched, said editor-in-chief Li Feng.

He said FORTNIGHTLY CHAT was sold in 20 countries and regions as well as all over China.

Yu Wen, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the Communist Party Central Committee, attended the meeting and offered birthday congratulations. He said the journal was very popular, and had become a link between the party and the people. It clearly explained government policies, reviewed current affairs and discussed personal worries.

The Chinese press had rarely experienced such a dramatic increase in circulation over such a short period, said posts and telecommunications officials.

Yang Taifang, minister of posts and telecommunications, said his departments would make further efforts to improve the distribution system.

The journal is so popular that its staff receive between 100 and 500 letters a day from readers.

FORTNIGHTLY CHAT has more than 30 special columns, including "State Affairs and Personal Worries", "Policy Tribune", "New Countryside", "Economic Information", "Life in the Army", "Legal Advice" and "International Affairs".

FURTHER ON SUCCESSFUL TEST FLIGHT OF YUN-8

HK100426 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0831 GMT 9 May 85

[Report by Wang Haixi: "China-Made 'Yun-8' Plane Successfully Passes Final Test Flight at a Certain Airport in Jiangxi Province on the Afternoon of 7 May"]

[Excerpts] Nanchang, 9 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- It was the first difficult test flight in China's aviation history. The test flight was called an "a symmetrical power test flight," the purpose of which was to test whether the plane could continue to fly safely when only three engines were working due to failure of a main engine. This test shows that the China-made "Yun-8" plane is comparable to similar plans in the advanced foreign countries. Before this test flight, the "Yun-8" had already passed a number of strict test flights such as a high-altitude test flight, a high-temperature test flight, a test flight over plateaus, and test flights under various other conditions.

Wu Xiangru, director of the Civil Airplane Office of the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry, told our reporter that the state has decided to self-produce all the feeder planes and refit the "Yun-8" into a passenger-cargo plane which will fly between provinces and to the distant regions to reduce the burden on rail transport.

COLLEGE OPENS ON MISSILE DESTROYER IN DALIAN

OW140238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- China's first floating college has opened on a guided missile destroyer, Beijing Correspondence University of Humanities President Zhou Hongxing said here today.

The college, opened by the university last month on No 105 guided missile destroyer at the northeast China port of Dalian, has enrolled 182 officers and soldiers for a two-year law course.

Zhou, who helped launch the school, said that the college aims at providing its students with professional skills they can use after their service in the Navy.

Most of the 30 teachers are from the Law Department of Beijing's People's University. They will spend an average of one and a half months each year teaching the students on the sea. For the rest of the year they will teach through correspondence.

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SHENZHEN TO DEVELOP EXPORT-ORIENTED INDUSTRIES

HK150811 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 May 85 p 1

[Report: "Shenzhen Will Give Priority to Development of 'Export-Oriented' Industries"]

[Text] How will industries in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone be oriented to export needs? At a recent work conference on Shenzhen's industrial development, Shenzhen Vice Mayor Zhou Xiwu made known a number of measures adopted for that purpose.

These measures are: We will vigorously promote China's traditional export products such as light industry and textile products and medicines, as well as products of the newly emerged food industry. Through the "feelers" of the special economic zone extending to the world market, we will absorb advanced technology from abroad and export raw materials and semifinished materials from the interior after they are processed or repackaged in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone in order to earn more in foreign exchange. Giving full play to the superiority of the special zone, we will export daily necessities and some items which are needed by large factories in the world such as component parts, metal fittings, and small power-driven machines. Meanwhile, by means of imported technology and such favorable conditions as low production costs and transport ease, we will select some qualified factories to produce new industrial goods which we were unable to produce in the past, and will trade these on world markets. In promoting economic ties with foreign countries and developing economic exchanges with other provinces and regions, we should make strict checks. From now on, we will not establish any new enterprises which are not for the purpose of exports and cannot earn foreign exchange. We will readjust existing enterprises which cannot meet these needs, and we will adopt effective policies to orient enterprises to export needs. Enterprises which can trade on world markets will be granted interest-free loans (the interest will be paid by the local financial department) or financial subsidies. Enterprises which can earn large amounts in foreign exchange can have their taxation reduced or be exempted from it. Technical personnel and workers, and enterprises which have rendered service for exported goods, will be offered handsome rewards. These will also be given to leading cadres who have made contributions in changing inland-oriented enterprises into export-oriented ones.

HUNAN PROVINCIAL ORGANS CORRECT MALPRACTICES

HK140949 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 13 May 85

[Text] In close connection with reality, the Propaganda, Cultural, and Educational Departments of the organs directly under the provincial authorities have conducted profound education in party spirit, ideals, and discipline to firmly grasp the work of correcting new malpractices in the second stage of party rectification and have achieved results in this respect.

By the end of April, 3 department or bureau-level units and 15 units at lower levels in the provincial organs had used more than 310,000 yuan of public funds to make clothes for staff and workers. They have now paid the money themselves according to relevant stipulations of the State Council. As a result, some 200,000 yuan of public funds can now be recovered. Of the 25 shops and companies set up by the units, most have been separated from the organs and all leading cadres have resigned their posts in the shops and companies.

SICHUAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETS

HK160253 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 16 May 85

[Text] The 13th meeting of the 6th provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was convened in Chengdu on 15 May. Chairman He Haoju presided and made a speech. The meeting discussed the main points of the Standing Committee's work for this year. In accordance with the views of the deputies put forward during the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, the meeting discussed questions of improving the future work of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and strengthening its building.

In accordance with Chairman He Haoju's suggestion, the meeting decided to relieve He Zhongming of his post as secretary general of the Standing Committee, and Wang Yanli of his post as deputy secretary general.

Present at the meeting were Vice Chairmen Peng Dixian, Ji Chunguang, Meng Dongbo, Liu Yunbo, Liu Xilin, Zhaxi Zeren, Wang Ao, and Wang Yanli.

YUNNAN PARTY LEADER ON EXPLOITING JINSHA JIANG

HK120333 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 May 85

[Exceptrs] On the afternoon of 11 May, Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary An Pingsheng and Vice Governor He Zhiqiang met in Kunming the comrades attending a meeting on land planning in Zhaotong Prefecture on the lower reaches of the Jinsha Jiang. Exploiting the resources of the lower reaches of the Jinsha Jiang is a trans-provincial land planning project decided on by Yunnan and Sichuan Provinces and other sectors concerned.

Zhaotong Prefecture is an important component part of the land plan for the lower reaches of the Jinsha Jiang. The prefecture has attached great importance to this project and has established a leadership group for exploiting the lower reaches of the river.

When receiving the comrades attending the discussion meeting, Comrade An Pingsheng commended Zhaotong Prefecture for its planning work. He also discussed with the comrades the importance of implementing land plans, how to make a success of planning, and how to exploit and use the province's resources.

Comrade An Pingsheng said: The Chang Jiang system is a very valuable national resource. The CPC Central Committee and the general secretary have attached great importance to its exploitation and use. In Yunnan it is mainly a question of exploiting and using the lower reaches of the Jinsha Jiang. We must assign a proper position to understanding, exploiting, and using it, proceed from the strategic plane, begin with a general plan, and consider how to achieve great benefit and quick results from little investment. We must do a good job in planning, to enable the country to become rich and strong and the people well-off as soon as possible.

On how to exploit resources, Comrade An Pingsheng stressed that in exploiting resources and developing the economy, it is essential to do a good job of infrastructural work in transport, electric power, and so on. In developing mines, we must learn from the experiences of Datong City and have the state, the collectives and the individuals all going to work together. The main method is to launch the masses to run mines. In this way, results will be apparent in 3 to 5 years, and in less time than that if the work is done well. A number of poor areas will also be able to get rich as soon as possible.

He Zhiqiang also spoke. He called on all prefectures and cities in the province to do a good job in land planning work.

HEBEI RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON PARTY SPIRIT EDUCATION

HK160408 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 85 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Education in Party Spirit Must Have Apparent Aim"]

[Text] In the course of party rectification, it is necessary to do a good job in party spirit education so as to enhance the ideological and political quality of all party members. To achieve this purpose, we should seriously study what problems we should solve through party spirit education.

The current party spirit education is conducted on the basis of correcting things which were confused and were thrown into disorder during the 10 years of domestic turmoil. When we are to conduct the party spirit education, we are faced with some unhealthy tendencies that have appeared under the good situation in which reform is advancing healthily and that have caused difficulties and obstacles to the further development of reform. We should make investigations to find out about the situation of various kinds of party members. For example, how are the party rank and file getting on? How are their ideological, political, intellectual, and technological qualities? How are the party cadres? How are party members among the workers and peasants? How are party members among intellectuals? How are veteran party members? How are party members who were admitted into the party during the "Cultural Revolution"? How are party members who have become rich? And how are party members who have not become rich or are still poor? How are party members who have retired, and how are party members who have been newly promoted? If we do not have a clear picture of all such things, our party spirit education will become aimless and extensive "indoctrination," and even will become a mere formality and lose its real significance.

The party spirit education and, especially, the content of this education must aim to solve some concrete problems. Circular No 12 issued by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification points out that party spirit should be strengthened in four aspects: to have a firm idea of serving the people wholeheartedly; to possess the lofty ideal of communism; to establish an overall viewpoint; and to strengthen the sense of discipline and organization. However, the units involved in the second-stage party rectification have different conditions and characteristics, and they have different problems to be solved through the party rectification. Therefore, when deciding the content of the party spirit education, each unit should find out the new characteristics of the party rank and file in the new historical period through investigations and should find out problems generally existing everywhere and special problems of its own. Only thus can it have a definite aim in view when conducting party spirit education and fulfill this task in a down-to-earth manner.

In addition, the methods of party spirit education must also help solve concrete problems. There are a larger number of units that are involved in second-stage party rectification, and they vary greatly in the formation and quality of party organizations. Even in the same unit, the political, ideological, intellectual, and professional conditions differ from one party member to another. So, the party spirit education should be conducted in accordance with the different conditions of party members. During the previous state of party spirit education, some localities in our province gained quite a lot of successful experience in this regard, and they have used various effective method to conduct party spirit education. For example, some units have given party lectures, with leading comrades as lecturers, to give systematic education in party spirit, ideals, discipline, and traditions to party members. This method has achieved good results in the units where staff members are well educated.

In some grass-roots units lectures on party history have been given in connection with the study of the party rectification documents; veteran party members, former Red Army soldiers, and old cadres have been invited to relate to younger party members the glorious traditions of the party; and films that help people better understand the party spirit have been shown. All these activities have achieved good results. Some units have also held meetings to analyze typical cases, or have organized heart-to-heart talks among party members so as to help party members gain a better understanding of party spirit. In short, no matter what specific forms have been taken, efforts have been made to achieve solid results and to solve actual problems by linking education with party members' actual work and thinking. Through the party spirit education, we should really make party members understand the content of the party spirit and help them bring their thoughts and deeds into line with the party spirit and clearly realize what should be carried forward and what should be corrected. Only thus can our party members better adapt themselves to the needs of reform and modernization.

SHANXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTS VICE CHAIRMEN

OW150204 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1445 GMT 14 May 85

[Text] Taiyuan, 14 May (XINHUA) -- Wang Xi, Wang Tingdong and Zhang Jianmin were elected additional vice chairmen of the Sixth Shanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee at the congress' third session, which closed today. The session also accepted the resignation of Ren Yinglun, Chen Sigong, Wang Bichen, and Guo Qinan as vice chairmen of the Standing Committee.

TIANJIN ACCEPTS RESIGNATION OF CONGRESS OFFICIALS

SK150603 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 May 85 p 2

[Text] At the closing ceremony of the 3d session of the 10th municipal People's Congress, held on the afternoon of 30 April, participating members adopted a resolution on accepting the resignation submitted by the 6 Standing Committee members including Lu Da.

The resolution states: "The resignation submitted by Lu Da, vice chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, and by Wang Songyu, Li Shizheng, Li Manke, Zhang Mingyang, and Zhang Yingxue, Standing Committee members of the municipal People's Congress, has been accepted."

At the closing ceremony, Bai Hua delivered a speech in which he stated: We have witnessed the six comrades including Lu Da who actively submitted their resignation to the session in line with the spirit of the central directives. These veteran comrades were industrious and long faithful to the party and the people's cause during the war period, the socialist revolutionary period, and in their working posts, and did a great deal of work. The most veteran comrades were staffers of the last two municipal People's Congress Standing Committees and they scored a great deal of favorable deeds and made marked contributions to the work of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and of building the legal systems. All of this will be engraved in our memories. We extend heartfelt thanks and respect to the six veteran comrades because they have set examples for us by showing concern for the situation as a whole and putting their interest below the interest of the party and the people. Thus, we wish them healthy and long lives.

HEILONGJIANG OPENS 3D CONGRESS SESSION ON 15 MAY

SK160519 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 May 85

[Excerpts] The third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress ceremoniously opened today. The session was held in the theater of the provincial exhibition hall. At the session, Chen Lei, governor of the province, delivered a government work report.

Seated in the first row on the rostrum were executive chairmen of the session presidium, including Zhao Dezun, Chen Yuanzhi, Lu Guang, Wei Zhimin, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi and Wang Jun. Also seated on the rostrum were leading comrades, including Li Lian, Chen Lei, Hou Jie, Li Jianbai, (Chen Lingyun), Liu Chengguo, Chen Jianfei, Wang Lienzheng, and He Shoulun, as well as Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, and Yu Jian, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

Attending the opening ceremony for the session were 819 deputies from all localities throughout the province. Among those who were invited to the session as observers were members who are attending the third session of the fifth provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible persons from the provincial level departments concerned.

At 0830 this morning, the session opened amid the playing of the majestic national anthem. Zhao Dezun, executive chairman of the session, presided over the opening ceremony.

Chen Lei, governor of the province, delivered a government work report at the session. The report consists of the following three chapters: 1) on the situation prevailing in the national economy in 1984; 2) on the major tasks for 1985, 3) on future tentative plans for developing the economy of the province.

SHENYANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS 27 APR

SK150407 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 85 p 1

[Text] The Third Session of the Ninth Shenyang City People's Congress came to a successful end on the afternoon of 27 April after a 6-day session.

During the session, the 494 deputies from all fronts heard the 1985 government work report made by Wu Disheng, vice mayor of Shenyang City. The report set forth eight tasks for this year's city work and revealed to the deputies that this year's urban construction will include the building of the Wanghua railway underpass and the Shifosi waterhead project. This year, Shenyang City will increase the number of buses by 150, supply civilian-use gas to 70,000 households, put 1.8 million square meters of residential housing into commission, and build 5 other urban facilities. The report called on the people throughout the city to work hard and forge ahead and to speed up the pace of making Shenyang prosperous.

At the congress session, all deputies elected Deng Zhongru as chairman of the Shenyang City People's Congress Standing Committee, Huang Zhengxun and Li Jianyun as vice chairmen of the city People's Congress Standing Committee, and Zhang Fuli as chief procurator of the city People's Procuratorate.

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 9 MAY

'HK100241 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Sixth Gansu Provincial People's Congress solemnly opened in Lanzhou on the morning of 9 May.

Governor Chen Guangyi delivered a report on the provincial government's work in 1984 and the tasks for this year. [Begin recording] The year 1985 is the first year of implementing in an all-round way the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee and the last year for fulfilling the 6th 5-Year Plan. The general guiding thinking for the province's work this year is to emancipate the mind, seek truth from facts, invigorate the economy, and speed up our pace. The general tasks are to implement the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, press forward with all-round reform of the economic structure, focused on the cities; do a good job of technological transformation, focused on the existing enterprises; speed up the pace of opening up to the world; and vigorously promote developmental undertakings. In short, we should concentrate on reform, transformation, opening up, and development.

Reform is a profound revolution. The tasks of reform and economic construction are very arduous. We need to further unify our thinking, understanding, and measures on a number of important questions. We must firmly embrace the concept of commodity economy. Socialist economy is planned commodity economy. To embrace the concept of commodity economy and shift economic work onto the track of planned commodity economy represents an important guiding idea for future economic work. This requires that we consciously apply the law of value in economic work, learn how to use economic levers, and readjust supply and demand and promote competition in light of market changes.

At present the action guideline for reform should be to act unswervingly, fight the first battle with caution, and ensure victory. We must implement this action guideline throughout the whole process of reform. The most fundamental task in reform is to develop the productive forces, and the fundamental goal is to make the country prosperous and the people rich, and to build a socialist economic setup with Chinese characteristics. We must always stick to this correct orientation for reform. We must not waver from this under any circumstances or at any time. [end recording]

The executive chairmen of the presidium session presided at the opening ceremony. They were Li Dengying, Wang Yaohua, Wu Zhiguo, Wu Jian, Liu Lanting, He Jianshan, Li Qiyang, Xing Anmin, Ma Pilie, and Yang Fuxin. Also present were Li Ziqi, Huang Luobin, Chen Guangyi, Wang Bingxiang, Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Lu Kejian, Wang Zhanchang, Li Keru, Du Shaosan, Wu Shengrong, Hou Zongbin, Ge Shiyang, Chen Xu, Nian Dexiang, Lu Ming, Wang Haishan, Zhou Yuechi, and (Gao Jingcun).

In the afternoon (Li Ping), director of the provincial Planning Commission, delivered a report on the draft 1985 national economic and social development, and (Song Guanjin), director of the provincial Finance Department, reported on the final accounts for 1984 and the draft budget for 1985.

Chen Guangyi said in his report: Gansu has overfulfilled 1 year ahead of schedule the Sixth 5-Year Plan targets for total industrial and agricultural output value and for output of 56 major products. He said: In 1984 we seriously implemented the party's guiding principle on invigorating the domestic economy and opening up to the world, implemented the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, stimulated the economy by means of party rectification, seriously worked to attain the long- and short-term goals proposed by the 2d and 3d enlarged plenary sessions of the 6th provincial CPC Committee, and endeavored to fulfill the tasks approved by the 2d session of the 6th provincial People's Congress. The province achieved new success in all work.

The results of readjusting the national economy are now evident. Total industrial and agricultural output value has risen by over 10 percent for 2 successive years. Industry has achieved synchronous growth in three aspects for 2 successive years. Good agricultural harvests have been reaped for 2 successive years.

Last year the province seriously implemented Central Document No 1 of 1984 and achieved new development in rural commodity production. Last year was the first in which the province made the strategic switch in agriculture by planting grass and trees and developing animal husbandry. On the basis of extensive study and discussion and unifying our thinking, we relaxed the forestry policy and formulated preferential treatment methods for returning farmland to grass cultivation. We mobilized thousands of households to plant grass and trees, and achieved notable success in integrating planting grass and trees with putting a stop to destruction of vegetation and improving the ecological environment. The province planted trees on 3.84 million mu and grass on 5.86 million mu, respectively overfulfilling the plans by 67.2 percent and 30.4 percent.

The contracts signed by the agricultural construction commands at 2 levels with 18 arid counties for putting a stop to destruction of vegetation within 3 years are now being implemented. By the end of last year, Jiyuan, Jingtai, Gulang, Gaolan, and Huachi Counties had basically put a stop to destruction of vegetation.

Chen Guangyi also said in his report: Last year, in accordance with the spirit of Central Document No 1, we maintained an unrelaxing grasp of grain production. The province overcame rather serious natural disasters including flooding and hailstorms and achieved a total grain output of 10.8 billion jin, basically the same as in the bumper year of 1983. On the other hand, we got a vigorous grasp of commodity production -- a weak link -- and followed the principle of acting in light of local conditions and taking advantage of local strong points; while focusing on grasping the building of a number of commodity production bases, we also developed small commodity production bases mainly run by the masses themselves, and actively organized developmental production. A number of specialized households which took the lead in getting rich appeared throughout the province.

Township enterprises have developed rapidly. There are now over 10,000 economic combines of various types, with a total output value of 780 million yuan, an increase of 79.6 percent over 1983.

Governor Chen Guangyi said: Thanks to the efforts of the rural cadres and masses, the province's rural economy is now more lively and the peasants' living standards have improved. According to sample surveys, last year the average per-capita net income was 221 yuan, an increase of 3.8 percent over 1983. The problems of food and clothing of peasants in poor areas have eased. A number of areas and peasants have started to get rich.

Work Report Delivered

HK110307 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpts] Last year Gansu Province opened up the urban and rural channels and further invigorated circulation. This was pointed out by Governor Chen Guangyi in his government work report to the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress. By the end of the year, 27,153 people were engaged in collective or individual commerce and service trades. Total volume of retail sales in collective commerce was 1.59 billion yuan, and that of individual commerce was 199.24 million yuan.

While clearing the circulation channels, the province also paid attention to solving difficulties in communications. Last year railroad transport overfulfilled its quotas ahead of schedule, and new development occurred in road transport.

A number of motor vehicles and other large and medium-sized transport means were put on the market in the rural areas to support the development of households specializing in transport and sales. By the end of the year, individual township entrepreneurs possessed 6,600 motor vehicles, representing 50 percent of the total number of commercial vehicles in the province.

Governor Chen Guangyi said in his report: In 1984 Gansu promoted still more extensive economic and technological cooperation and made an excellent start in opening up to the world. Last year the Second Session of the Sixth NPC put forward the principle of opening the economy to the world. Governor Chen Guangyi said: After this principle had been proposed, we promptly formulated policy decisions on opening up the province's economy within China and to the world and specified the guiding idea of opening the door wide, taking advantage of our strong points, relaxing the policies, and adopting a variety of methods. We decided that the contents of opening up to the world should focus on importing technology, capital, and talent, and providing sites, manpower, resources, and energy. We announced preferential treatment policies for opening up to the world, together with a number of projects. Exploratory talks have been held on some projects, and contracts for some have now been formally signed. Still more important, we have gained some experience in opening up to the world.

Gansu has further expanded its scope of economic and technological cooperation with fraternal provinces and municipalities. We have brought in 240 million yuan, together with over 170 items of advanced technology and some skilled technicians from the coastal regions, to help us in carrying out technological transformation and tackling tough problems. In particular, economic and technological cooperation has been promoted in the prefectures and counties. Last year 18,300 people came to the province from abroad for academic exchanges, economic talks, cultural exchanges, and tourism.

Governor Chen Guangyi pointed out: In 1984 we upheld the principle of focusing on improving economic results and worked hard to convert the fruits of science and technology into production capacity, thus promoting the development of production and an increase in income.

Last year the total value of the province's industrial output was 9.8 billion yuan, an increase of 11.2 percent over 1983. The growth in profits gained and taxes and profits paid to the state exceeded the growth in industrial output value. Investment completed in capital construction rose by 33.8 percent over 1983. The plans for constructing key projects were overfulfilled by 4 percent. The total new housing area completed was 1.59 million square meters. About 31,000 staff and workers moved into new homes. Departments dealing with commerce, supply and marketing, grain, and so on also increased their profits.

During 1984 the province adopted supportive policy measures to stimulate economic and cultural development in minority-nationality areas. Governor Chen Guangyi said: Last year, in view of the province's characteristic as a minority-nationality area, we specified the orientation for developing minority-nationality area economy and attached importance to developing economic and cultural construction in those areas. Last year total industrial and agricultural output value of minority-nationality areas reached 95.52 million yuan, an increase of 14.4 percent over 1983.

We have paid attention to training and promoting a number of minority-nationality cadres and to augmenting and strengthening the leadership groups in minority areas.

We have provided preferential pay and conditions for intellectuals and cadres going to work in those areas.

Culture, education, and public health in minority areas have been further strengthened. Upper-strata religious figures there have helped the government at all levels to do a good job in nationality unity work and in mediating boundary disputes. This has promoted stability and unity in those areas.

1984 Achievements Cited

HK120517 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpts] Governor Chen Guangyi pointed out in his government work report delivered to the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress: Last year science, technology, and education showed further development, and the building of spiritual civilization was further strengthened in the province.

Chen Guangyi said: Last year, while promoting reform of the economic structure, we also actively carried out trial reforms in education, science and technology, and so on, seriously implemented the policies on intellectuals, gradually improved their working and living conditions, and stepped up work in science and technology, education, culture, public health, physical culture, and planned parenthood. We continued to launch the struggle against serious crime, and pressed forward the building of socialist spiritual civilization to a new stage.

On the educational front, one-fourth of the province's counties have now introduced universal primary education. There have been further developments in vocational secondary schools, institutes of higher education, broadcast and night universities, adult education, and secondary technical schools for workers. Last year 850,000 square meters of school premises were newly built or repaired, and a further 130,000 school desks and chairs were provided.

In public health, we organized pilot projects in expanding decision-making powers. Some 40 percent of rural clinics are now being contract-run by collectives or individuals.

Chen Guangyi said in his report: Last year the government decided to concentrate on grasping 12 major matters. After 1 year's hard work, these tasks have been completed or basically completed. These 12 major matters included the following main ones: We seriously implemented Central Document No 1 of 1984 and developed rural commodity production; we got a vigorous grasp of technological progress and continued to improve economic results; the scope of economic and technological cooperation broadened; an excellent start was made in opening up to the world; we opened up the urban and rural channels and further enlivened circulation; we adopted supportive policies to promote economic and cultural development in the minority-nationality areas; science, technology, and education showed further development; and the building of spiritual civilization was further strengthened.

Chen Guangyi said: From the work point of view, of the 51 items of work which fell under the 12 main headings, 5 were not completed well. From the macroeconomic guidance point of view, in the last quarter of last year, and especially in December, too much currency was in circulation, consumption funds rose too fast, and there were also some unhealthy trends of indiscriminately hiking prices and randomly paying bonuses. The growth of wages expenditure last year exceeded the growth of industrial and agricultural production, of the national income, and of labor productivity.

We recently implemented the spirit of the national conference of provincial governors and convened a plenary meeting of the provincial government to analyze the economic situation.

While fully affirming the orientation of reform and the achievements in invigorating the economy, we seriously analyzed and examined certain new situations and problems that have arisen in economic life. Unhealthy trends such as randomly paying bonuses and raising wages, indiscriminately raising prices, and the running of businesses by party and government cadres have been basically curbed. However, the work of correcting these trends has not developed evenly. We must seriously solve this problem.

1985 Work Tasks Listed

HK130215 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 May 85

[Excerpts] The general task for the people of Gansu in 1985 is to implement the spirit of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, promote all-round reform of the economic structure, focused on the cities; carry out technological transformation, focused on the existing enterprises; speed up economic opening up to the world; and vigorously promote development production undertakings. This general task was proposed to the people of the province by Governor Chen Guangyi in his government work report delivered at the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress.

He said: Specifically, under the premise of improving economic results, total industrial and agricultural output value should exceed 15 billion yuan, including 4.18 billion yuan in agriculture, a rise of 7.1 percent, and 10.89 billion yuan in industry, a rise of 11.1 percent. The national income should reach 9.12 billion yuan, an increase of 9.5 percent. Growth of profits and taxes should exceed growth of output value. We must ensure that financial revenue reaches 1.37 billion yuan.

Chen Guangyi said: Judging by the state of implementation of the plans from January to April, the momentum is good. As long as we continue to work hard it is completely possible to fulfill these tasks.

Governor Chen Guangyi said: This year the rural areas of Gansu must carry out in depth the second stage of reforms and achieve all-round development of commodity economy. First, we must reform the system of assigning procurement quotas for agricultural products. Beginning this year, with a few special exceptions, no more procurement quotas for agricultural products will be assigned to the peasants. Contract procurement and market procurement will be instituted in light of the different circumstances. State monopoly procurement of grain and cotton will be abolished and contract procurement will be practiced. Rural grain and oil prices will be correspondingly readjusted.

Second, we should readjust the cropping pattern. Proceeding from the province's realities, we should break down the convention of simply pursuing self-sufficiency in grain and also strive to increase grain output. We should make efforts to achieve another good harvest on the basis of the bumper harvests of the past 2 years. We must encourage and guide the peasants to decide on and arrange the orientation of agricultural production in accordance with the commodity economy concept and the principle of raising economic results and in light of changes in market requirements. We should continually expand the area of industrial crops, and develop the production of cucurbit, fruit, sugar, vegetables, oil, and indigenous products. We should expand the sown areas of maize, and forage grass, and gradually rationalize the sown areas of grain, industrial crops, and fodder crops and grass in the province. We should launch a drive to increase output and income and ensure that the peasants derive tangible benefit from the readjustment of the production structure, and achieve a relatively big increase in income.

Third, we should plant grass and trees and develop animal husbandry. This year we should fulfill the plans for sowing grass on 6 million mu and trees on 3 million mu.

Fourth, we should score initial results in the building of the Dingxi and Hexi areas. We must continue to get a good grasp of key investment and construction projects. The 18 arid counties must complete their task of modifying stoves. Eleven counties should put a stop to destruction of vegetation.

Fifth, we should develop the construction of small towns. This should be recognized as an important strategic issue. Corresponding plans for this construction work should be formulated.

Sixth, we should continue to promote construction in old revolutionary bases, minority-nationality areas, and poor and remote areas. Particular attention must be paid to arranging people's livelihood in disaster areas and certain poor areas.

Wage, Price Reforms Discussed

HK150139 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 14 May 85

[Excerpts] In his government work report delivered to the third session of the sixth provincial People's Congress, Governor Chen Guangyi said that reforms of the wages and prices systems represent two major tasks in reform of the economic structure this year which must be seriously tackled well in accordance with the arrangements made by the central authorities.

He said: The focal point in price reform this year is to lift controls on pig prices, readjust rural grain prices, and appropriately raise charges for short-distance railroad transport. While lifting controls on pig prices, we should also gradually lift those on live and fresh commodities such as vegetables.

Chen Guangyi pointed out in particular: After controls on pig prices are lifted, fixed subsidies will be provided for urban residents. After the readjustment of rural grain and oil procurement and sales policies prices, we will continue to supply grain and oil for urban residents in the form of rations, with no change in the sales prices.

Chen Guangyi said: We must ensure these focal points while carrying out reform of the price setup this year and strictly ban violations of the regulations, arbitrarily increasing the number of product varieties whose price can be raised, and expanding the range of price increases. Following the readjustment of prices of certain raw materials needed by industrial enterprises in production, the enterprises should strengthen their own internal digestive capacity and cut production costs. They must not arbitrarily raise the prices of finished goods. We must do a good job in price controls in state-owned enterprises and strictly ban indiscriminate price hikes.

Governor Chen Guangyi stressed: Our price reform is aimed at rationalizing the prices of various commodities, maintaining basic stability of the general price levels, and gradually establishing a rational price structure. This is fundamentally different from an all-round price rise caused by inflation. Hence we must guard against big fluctuations in prices; however, we must not regard stabilized prices as frozen prices. We must use the economic lever of value to coordinate and stimulate the development of production. We must do a good job in propaganda and explanatory work to eliminate people's worries over the price reforms, avoid mental unsteadiness, and prevent a mad rush to buy things.

On reforming the wage system, Chen Guangyi said: Generally speaking we should take small steps, harmonize relationships and get on the right track. We cannot widen the differentials too much right from the start. We must take into full consideration the capacity of state finance and the enterprises to bear the burden. Within the enterprises we should establish the system which links staff and workers' wages and bonuses to the improvement of enterprise economic results. In state organs and other undertakings and units, we should institute the system of wages for the job, closely linking wages to the job, responsibility, ability, and contribution. We should also reform the wages of teachers in secondary and primary schools.

Chen Guangyi said: The wage reform must be carried out in accordance with the unified arrangements of the state. Institution of the new wages method should begin in July in state organs and other undertakings and units, and be backdated to January for secondary and primary school teachers. Upper and lower levels should coordinate their efforts and carry out surveys to get a clear picture of the situation. With the approval of the labor and personnel departments, a number of enterprises should be selected as pilot projects for the economic results wages system, to gain experience for all-round reform.

XINJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION ENDS 9 MAY

HK100125 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpts] The Third Session of the Sixth Xinjiang Regional People's Congress concluded victoriously in the People's Theater, Urumqi, this afternoon, after completing all its agenda. The executive chairmen of the presidium presided at the closing ceremony. They were Wang Enmao, Tomur Dawamat, Yang Yiqing, Lu Xuebin, Caodanuofu, Ren Gebai, Abuliezi Muhemaiti, Huang Yuchen, Yu Zhanlin, Maihesude Tieyibofu, Wang Heting, Husaiyin Siyabayefu, and (Zhan Yijieke Sijike).

The session approved by show of hands a resolution on the government work report. It then approved resolutions on the region's national economic and social development plan for 1985, on the 1984 final accounts and the 1985 draft budget, and on the work reports of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, People's Court, and People's Procuratorate. The session also passed a resolution accepting the request of Lu Xuebin to resign from his post of regional People's Congress Standing Committee vice chairman, and the requests of (Zhou Jian) and (Wang Bingsheng) to resign from their posts of members of the Standing Committee. The session concluded with the grand strains of the national anthem.

Also present on the rostrum today were responsible comrades of the party and government, Urumqi Military Region, and the CPPCC including Xiao Quanfu, Tan Shanhe, Ismail Amat, and Simayi Yashengnuofu.

TA KUNG PAO VIEWS SHANGHAI'S ECONOMIC STRATEGY

HK150606 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 12 May 85 p 3

["Special Feature" by Kan Wei: "Shanghai's Economic Strategy Is Geared to the Pacific"]

[Text] Shanghai in east China and Liaoning in the northeast are two famous old industrial bases in mainland China. As a result of the previous practice of shutting the door against the world for more than three decades, their economic and scientific and technological levels lag far behind advanced world levels and are unsuitable to the realization the four modernizations.

What will Shanghai do? Should she be content with her past achievements and fame? In the process of the four modernizations, where will she go? These questions are not only of interest to the 12 million people of Shanghai but also the focus of attention of the people of the whole country. The central authorities in Beijing are also very much concerned with Shanghai, not only because the contributions Shanghai has made to the state have, for a long period of time, accounted for over 50 percent of the total annual revenue of the state [as published] but also because the economic development strategy of Shanghai is also an important part of the development strategy of the whole country.

Transform and Vitalize Shanghai

During the second half of 1984, the central authorities expressed their specific attitude toward the development of Shanghai. In July, in his inspection of Liaoning, another old industrial base, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that these two old bases of Shanghai and Liaoning must be transformed and vitalized. In August, the authorities in Shanghai reported to the State Council and the leading financial and economic affairs group of the central authorities the conditions, problems, and opinions regarding economic and social developments in Shanghai, and put forward the tentative plan for transforming and vitalizing Shanghai. In September and October, the State Council sent an investigation and study group to specially work in Shanghai and carry out systematic research and, meanwhile, convened the "Shanghai development strategy and campaign symposium" in which noted experts and scholars from all over the country participated. This demonstrates that the central authorities attach importance to the question of the development of Shanghai and have employed all efforts to commonly study and solve it.

The Economic Strategic Target Has Been Approved by the Central Authorities

Last autumn, the Shanghai municipal government and the investigation and study group of the State Council jointly submitted the "Report on Shanghai's Economic Development Strategies" to the State Council and the central authorities' leading group for financial and economic affairs. In December, Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice Premier Yao Yilin and others responsible for concerned ministries and committees of the central authorities went together to Shanghai, affirmed the economic development strategies for Shanghai and made some important decisions. It is believed that the central authorities will vigorously support Shanghai in particular on the questions of Shanghai's future construction capital, revenue delivery, and so on.

In January of this year, the State Council officially approved the implementation of the "strategies for Shanghai's economic development." In terms of timing, this approval is very important and very timely. This is the last year of the Sixth 5-Year Plan and next year will mark the beginning of the "Seventh 5-Year Plan." This implies that Shanghai will play a newer and more important role in the new economic development phase.

The strategic target set for the economic development of Shanghai is that "through transformation and vitalization, it will strive by every means to build Shanghai into an open-type, multifunctional, and modern socialist city with a rational production structure, advanced science and technology, and high level of civilization."

Make Clear Six Main Principled Tasks

It is necessary to open to the outside world, carry out the reform, and display more economic vitality. In order to realize this strategic target, Shanghai has already made definite six main principled tasks.

1. Focusing on opening to foreign countries, Shanghai should be open to both foreign countries and other parts of our country and serve as a link between foreign countries and other parts of the country.
2. In adopting advanced technology, Shanghai should particularly strengthen technology introduction and center on transforming traditional industry.
3. In the short term, Shanghai should rapidly develop new industries mainly by developing against the current [mi xiang fazhan 6627 0686 4099 1455].
4. In readjusting the production structure, Shanghai should vigorously develop "tertiary industry" to serve the whole country.
5. Shanghai should speed up the construction of the urban infrastructure, actively develop new urban areas and gradually reform old urban areas.
6. Shanghai should strengthen the integration of the building of socialist material civilization with the building of socialist spiritual civilization.

At present, Shanghai is further drawing up specific plans for implementing this strategic plan and striking an overall balance of manpower, material strength, and financial strength to work out practicable arrangements. Meanwhile, at the third meeting of the eight municipal People's Congress convened during the latter half of April, Shanghai decided on the implementation program of the economic development strategy, extensively solicited opinions of deputies from all circles, and mobilized the people of the whole city to unite strength and wisdom to strive for the implementation of this target.

A Center of Trade, Technology, Finance, and Information

Shanghai is an important industrial base, and the biggest port and trading center in the country as well as an important financial and information center. Meanwhile, it must also be an open-type city. At present, Wang Daohan, the mayor of Shanghai, has specifically pointed out that the economic activities of Shanghai should depend on the economic zone of one city and four provinces with nearly 200 million people, serve the whole country, and be geared to the Pacific and linked to the entire world. Shanghai including itself in the international economic circles of the Pacific region is a far-sighted new breakthrough. This idea is very close to the viewpoint of current international economists about the prediction of the future economic development in the Asia-Pacific region.

In opening to both foreign countries and other parts of the country, Shanghai has decided to focus on opening to foreign countries.

This spring, the State Council also made written comments on the program for Shanghai opening further to foreign countries, pointing out that Shanghai should be built into an economic pivot linked to foreign countries which is enormously attractive to foreign businessmen, powerful in absorbing advanced technology, and flexible in quickly meeting changes in the international market.

It has been noted that a new tendency is bound to arise in Shanghai's economic activities involving foreign countries. Shanghai itself is not only the most outstanding of the 14 coastal cities open to foreign countries but also the central city of the economic zone of the lower reaches of the Chang Jiang comprising four provinces and one city. Moreover, this economic zone also includes four coastal cities open to foreign countries -- Lianyungang Port, Nantong, Ningbo, and Wenzhou. Therefore, its base is particularly solid. This also means that foreign businessmen and Hong Kong and Macao and overseas businessmen interested in contacting and introducing capital, technology and equipment to Shanghai can, through this pivot of Shanghai, establish contact with a vast economic area in east China and win many achievements in trade and economic and technological cooperation.

The Emergence of the Second "Investment Rush" of Foreign Businessmen

This year, in making use of foreign capital, Shanghai Municipality itself will focus on developing agricultural and industrial production, enhancing its technological level, and intensifying urban infrastructure projects. In introducing technology, it plans to conclude 400 transactions with foreign countries, including projects for developing the food processing industry and projects for speeding up construction of the subway and so on. In fact, the second "investment rush" by foreign businessmen emerged in Shanghai during the second half of last year. The establishment of 24 new enterprises jointly owned by China and foreign businessmen has been approved. Investors are from Hong Kong, the United States, West Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Thailand, Singapore, Japan, and other regions and countries, with the number of businessmen from Hong Kong being the greatest. Hong Kong and Shanghai will further open up a new situation in economic and technological cooperation. The unprecedentedly large "Made in Hong Kong '85" exhibition currently being held in Shanghai is all the more a sign attracting people's attention.

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